MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

31 JULY 1981

Iran

Bani-Sadr Extradition--Tehran radio reported that the French ambassador was summoned to the Iranian Foreign Ministry to discuss Iran's request for the extradition from France of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. A Foreign Ministry official told the ambassador that Iranian judicial authorities could document Bani-Sadr's civil and criminal offenses and show that he is subject to prosecution. According to the radio, the French ambassador explained that, according to French law, defeated politicians are granted political asylum if they request it. He also mentioned that Bani-Sadr has signed an affidavit promising not to engage in any political activities against Iran while in France. The radio reported that, in response, the Iranian Foreign Ministry official described the French decision to allow the hijacked plane to land as a "hostile act." He also claimed that despite pledges to refrain from political activities, Iranian politicians enjoying political asylum in France had been able to plot and lead an abortive military coup in Iran in cooperation with the CIA.

Tehran radio reported that Iran officially requested the French Government to extradite Bani-Sadr in accordance with the 1963 bilateral agreement on the extradition of criminals. It said an official request by the Justice Ministry and a Foreign Ministry note were delivered to the French ambassador. According to the radio, the Foreign Ministry note protested the French Government's decision to allow the plane in which Bani-Sadr escaped to land in France and demanded that the French Government detain Bani-Sadr temporarily in accordance with article 9 of the extradition agreement. The Justice Ministry's request contained the charges against the former president, which consisted of theft and embezzlement of public property, injuring people and spreading false reports and leveling accusations.

Sit-In at French Embassy--Tehran radio reported that a group of people were staging an indefinite sit-in front of the French Embassy in Tehran to demand Bani-Sadr's extradition from France. The radio observed that the sit-in and accompanying demonstrations were enjoying police protection. Meanwhile, according to AFP, the Iranian Government gave no immediate response to French Embassy demands for adequate protection.

Khalkhali, Rafsanjani Address Majlis--Tehran radio reported that in a speech to the Majlis, Qom Deputy Sadeq Khalkhali asked the government "to make a decision about the French Embassy." Otherwise, he said, the nation will decide. According to the radio, he also demanded that the authorities explain their negligence in allowing Bani-Sadr to escape. AFP quoted Khalkhali as saying that the French Embassy "serves no purpose." He called on Iran's leaders to find out what the French Embassy in Tehran is doing, AFP said.

Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani told the assembly, in a speech broadcast later by Tehran radio, that the manner in which Bani-Sadr escaped is indicative of a certain pollution in the Iranian Air Force--a pollution that the former president helped to create. Rafsanjani asked rehetorically how France could grant political asylum to a terrorist such as Bani-Sadr, who has accepted responsibility for all the bombings in Iran. The Majlis speaker asserted that Bani-Sadr's escape sheds light on murders, incompetence and lies.

Bani-Sadr Supporters in Lebanon--Voice of Lebanon radio reported that 150 Iranian supporters of Bani-Sadr arrived in southern Lebanon and set up temporary headquarters in Tyre.

Bakhtiar Interview--According to the clandestine Radio Iran, the leader of the National Resistance Movement of Iran, Shapur Bakhtiar, asserted in an interview with French television that Bani-Sadr should have no complaints against a regime that he helped to found. Asked about the possibility of forming a common resistance front with the participation of Bani-Sadr, Bakhtiar said he cannot cooperate with or even meet the former president. He added that Bani-Sadr is one of the main persons accountable for the present chaos in Iran and that when democratic and free rule is established there, he should answer for his crimes in court.

Executions, Arrest--AFP reported that three members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were executed in Mashhad and four other people were arrested in Gilan Province for armed opposition to the regime. According to Tehran radio, nine "Zionists" were executed in Tabriz for spying for Israel, while four members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq were arrested in Tehran for recent grenade attacks in the capital.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed that approximately 130 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in a clash opposite Marivan. The radio also reported that an Iraqi boat was sunk in the Arvand Rud in Abadan. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique transmitted by INA claimed that in 27-28 July battles in the Susangerd area, the Iranian side lost more than 700 men and 13 tanks.

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio reported that several Katyusha rockets were fired at the village of Dayr Mimas in the Christian enclave but caused no casualties or damage.

Israeli Reaction to Bus Attack--Jerusalem television reported that the prime minister's office issued a statement asserting that Israel regards the PLO's 29 July attack on an Israeli bus as a violation of the cease-fire agreement and that the PLO will suffer the consequences. According to the reports, the statement affirmed that PLO commands in Lebanon will not enjoy immunity to carry out terrorist activities. A Jerusalem radio report said Israel will react to the attack when and where it deems it appropriate. The radio also said there was "astonishment" in Jerusalem at remarks made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that Israel does not regard the bus attack as a violation of the cease-fire. The radio termed those remarks "fundamentally groundless."

Soviet Ambassador Sees Sarkis, 'Arafat--Beirut radio reported that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis held a 75-minute meeting with Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov to discuss current developments in the area. According to the radio, the ambassador said afterward that the Soviet Union supports Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence and the imposition of the legitimate state authority over all Lebanese territory as effectively as possible. Soldatov also affirmed that the Soviet Union supports the Lebanese initiative at the UN Security Council and the cease-fire, adding that it would be better if the cease-fire were maintained. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that Soldatov met on 29 July with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to convey a special message from the Soviet leadership. According to the radio, the message emphasized the Soviet Government's support for the PLO in confronting Israeli acts of aggression and affirmed that the Soviet Union is using all its capabilities to expose Israel's "criminal acts" against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

Syrian Comment--In an editorial reviewed by Damascus radio, the 30 July ATH-THAWRAH asserted that Syria's decision to confront Israel in the defense of Lebanon, the Palestinian revolution and pan-Arab security is a strategic and standing decision from which there will be no retreat. In a commentary on the 30 July Syrian-Israei dogfight over Lebanon, Damascus radio said Israel is trying to extend its security and military activities into Lebanon and claimed that the Israeli violation of Lebanese airspace was deliberate. Asserting that the Syrian Armed Forces will not allow Israel and the United States to turn the arab homeland into "an American ranch," Damascus radio promised that the attacks will be confronted with the necessary firmness. Damascus radio cited the 31 July TISHRIN as asserting that Lebanese and Arab airspace is closed to any hostile Israeli activity. According to the radio, TISHRIN affrimed that Syria considers any threat to the forces allied with it as a threat to its own security, just as it considers the violation of Lebanese airspace. The newspaper said Syria insists on protecting its force with all available means.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VOP SAYS CEASE-FIRE APPLIES ONLY IN LEBANON

JN301929 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1805 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Commentary by station political editor]

[Text] It seems absolutely necessary for everyone to fully grasp the significance of the cease-fire which was proclaimed in the south and the political scope of this special procedure within the framework of the current struggle in the area. The cease-fire to which the Palestinian revolution responded in accordance with the UN Security Council and the UN secretary general covers nothing outside southern Lebanon. It is a step related to a specific place and to a specific level of the struggle.

It would be a grave mistake to assume that it represents an all-out cease-fire between the Palestinian revolution and the Zionist entity or that it is a step along this road. The Palestinian revolution has a natural right to defend its camps and the villages of the Lebanese brothers. If the Zionist aggression continues against the south, it is the right of the revolution to confront this aggression by various means. If the enemy ceases its attacks, the revolution would fully honor its local and international pledges and would not carry out any military action from the south. This is an axiom which we believe is understood by everyone.

As for areas outside southern Lebanon, specifically in the occupied Palesinian territories, nobody can ignore the right of the Palestinian revolution and that of the Palestinian people to resist occupation with various methods, foremost of which, it goes without saying, is the armed struggle.

Nobody must think at all that there is a relationship between the cessation of shelling in the south and the continued activities of the revolution and those of its masses throughout the occupied territories. Regardless of the enemy's attempts to combine this with that, matters are crystal clear as far as we are concerned and need not to be discussed. We will ceaselessly fight with our full strength inside our occupied territories until the occupation is defeated and until man is liberated.

The Americans and Zionists deceive themselves and mankind when they depict the cease-fire in the south as a cessation of struggle or a step along the road of halting the struggle. They are not only simplifying matters but are also imagining things and ignoring basic rights. The struggle will not cease so long as the Israelis continue to occupy Palestinian land, maltreat its people and rob these people of their national rights. The struggle will not cease so long as the Americans continue to supply Israel with all the components to entrench occupation, build settlements and keep Palestinian land. Furthermore, the presence of 4 million Palestinians, who have rights, a national character and leadership represented by the PLO and its political program, is being ignored. The Palestinians also have important international alliances whose partners are committed to their right to return, determine their future and build an independent state under the leadership of the PLO. As long as all these are not achieved, the struggle will continue in all its forms. We are confident that the Palestinian people and their national leadership will pay no attention to the Zionist, U.S. and other interpretations regarding the cease-fire because, simply, we know well what we want and we know how to achieve it by an independent decision and a full understanding of the comprehensive struggle, how to tackle it and how to score victories in its battles and turning points.

SAUDI ARABIA

NUMAYRI VIEW OF EGYPT-ARAB MEDIATION REJECTED

LD310144 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2250 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] At-Ta'if, 30 Jul (SPA)--A responsible Saudi official has commented on the report by Voice of America radio that His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri of Sudan has stated in an interview with the Egyptian magazine AL-MUSAWWAR that the atmosphere is right for mediation between Egypt and the Arab countries which oppose Cairo's peace initiative and that he will begin efforts toward this end with Saudi Arabia, which he called the key to the moderate countries and works for [words irdistinct] alone.

The responsible S .di spokesman said that if the report was true, it would be better for His Excellency President Numayri to save himself the trouble of tackling such matters, which were adopted by the Arab League.

UAE

VICE PRESIDENT AL-MAKTUM LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

JN300849 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Dubayy, 30 Jul (GNA)--His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, UAE vice president and prime minister, left Dubayy for Pakistan this morning on a private visit of several days. His Highness Shaykh Rashid is accompanied by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid al-Maktum, minister of finance and industry, and several UAE officials.

YAR

PDRY'S GHANIM DELIVERS MESSAGE TO SALIH, DEPARTS

JN301337 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, left San'a' for Aden this morning at the end of a short visit to the capital, San'a'. During his visit he delivered a message to Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, from his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', Brother Ghanim said that his visit had positive results within the framework of fraternal consultations between the political leaders of our Yemeni homeland. He added that he would convey an answer from our brother president to his brother chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on measures to achieve the unity of our Yemeni homeland.

He was seen off by Brothers Lt Col Husayn ad-Daf'i, the president's adviser for unity affairs, and Muhammad al-'Ammari, director of the Unity Affairs Office.

'ALI COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S EUROPE, U.S. TOUR

NC310600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that President as-Sadat's visit, which will start next Sunday and which will include London, Washington and Strasbourg, is an extremely important visit.

In statements he made today, Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that President as-Sadat will start his tour with a 3-day visit to London, where he is scheduled to meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and top British officials. President as-Sadat has also been invited to have dinner, along with his family, with Queen Elizabeth.

Later, the president will go to the United States, where he is due to start his official visit next Tuesday by meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the first time. President as-Sadat will also hold meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and top U.S. officials.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali said it is obvious that the Middle East problem will be foremost on the list of topics which will be discussed between Presidents as-Sadat and Reagan--particularly the Palestinian problem. Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that this area has become hot and that the recent incidents--the strike against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the attacks against Beirut--have proven the area's need for tranquility, security and peace. These events have also emphasized that the Palestinian problem is the most important and that it should be discussed to achieve tranquility, peace and security in the region.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted President as-Sadat's remark in his recent speech to the effect that there are no problems between Egypt and Israel. Thus, after the signing of the multinational force agreement no problems exist with regard to the implementation of the first part of the Camp David agreements. Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the second part of the Camp David agreements--the autonomy talks--is the main issue that will be dealt with during President as-Sadat's visits and his talks, since the subject of autonomy should be explained in its correct concepts.

The deputy prime minister said it is clear that the Palestinian problem is the basis of instability in the region and is the reason behind the fact that the region's countries cannot find the time to face the external perils. Therefore, he added, the Palestinian problem will be foremost among the subjects that will be tackled during President as-Sadat's visit to the United States. The talks will also deal extensively with the deteriorating situation in the Middle East--including the Iraq-Iran conflict and the Libyan intervention in Chad.

Mr Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the bolstering of bilateral U.S.-Egyptian relations as well as the relations between Egypt and Austria and Britain will also be one of the subjects that will be discussed during President as-Sadat's visit to these countries.

The foreign minister said that U.S.-Egyptian relations are firm and strong and that this was expressed by President as-Sadat when he termed these relations as fraternal, which means that cooperation has reached an advanced stage. An example for this is the U.S. economic aid to Egypt--whether this is inherent in grants or aid or in military cooperation, represented by the large quantities of arms being provided to Egypt by the United States--arms which are enabling Egypt to defend its soil and national sovereignty and carry out its obligations toward the Arabs in accordance with the Joint Arab Defense Treaty, to which we still adhere. Mr 'Ali said that before the end of this year the United States will provide Egypt with modern F-16 fighter planes--which have proven to be the most efficient planes in the world.

Concerning the extension of facilities by Egypt to the United States, the deputy prime minister explained that Egypt has reiterated that these facilities refer to Ra's Banas, on the Red Sea, since this area is in the middle of the Arab-African area. These facilities will create a balance in the area because the Afghanistan experience has been a clear-cut one--indicating the peril looming over the region in general and the Gulf in particular.

Concerning the military escalation in Lebanon, 'Ali said this escalation does not serve the issue of peace. He noted the magnitude of losses between the Palestinians and the Israelis is large and unequal. He said that the Katyusha exchanges and the riposte represented by the Israeli planes is an incompatible operation which exposes the Palestinian people to extermination without justification. He added that a military escalation hinders the peace process and acts for its destruction.

IRANIAN PILOTS VIEW DEPARTURE PLANS, DEFECTION

NC301539 Cairo MENA in English 1310 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA)--The co-pilots of the Iranian plane whose pilot defected recently to Cairo said today they will return home tomorrow on board the same plane which carried them to Cairo. In a press conference they held here today they said they were accorded great hospitality during their stay in Egypt and did not come under any pressure on the part of Egyptian authorities. They were also given the chance to visit a number of touristic places.

Asked why Major Daryush Kheyrkhah, who sought political asylum here, did not attend the press conference, the co-pilots said they do not know and noted they will return tomorrow morning because they are "soldiers and have to return to their homeland".

They said they received a number of invitations to attend press conferences that is why they were here.

The captain of the plane was General Mehdi Oack and Daryush Kheyrkhah was the co-pilot. Elaborating, they said the plane was highjacked under force of arms and under a pretext of a failure in the control system thus succeeding to get out of Iranian border.

In answer to another question the co-pilots said they do not know whether Israel helps in the armament of Iran.

Asked why they did not return directly to Iran after the landing of their plane here they said they asked to return but were told certain measures should first be taken.

Asked whether they consider Major Kheyrkhah a traitor some answered "this is the way he chose for himself" and others refused to comment.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES AL-ASAD'S LEBANON POLICY

NC301429 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary "Removing the Custodianship Over Lebanon Is the Only Way To Solve the Lebanese Crisis"]

[Excerpt] A solution of the Lebanese crisis lies basically in lifting all kinds of custodianship over Lebanon, which will pave the way for the establishment of national unity and enable the central government to impose its influence and authority on all Lebanon. This will consequently help the Lebanese reach an agreement with the Palestinians on a formula for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon.

If this fact is clear to everyone, including Hafiz al-Asad, the latter is deliberately ignoring it to give himself an excuse to continue the Syrian occupation of Lebanon, impose custodianship over the Palestinian revolution by force through the so-called deterrent forces and achieve the following objectives:

1. To blackmail the rich Arab countries, especially Saudi Arabia. Perhaps the incredible price which Al-Asad recently asked from Saudi Arabia in return for his withdrawal from Syria is the best proof that what we say is true.
2. To divert the world's attention from the massacres taking place in Syria at the hands of his brother, Rif'at al-Asad, and his clique.
3. To weaken the Syrian Army, preoccupy it with imaginary battles and dismiss the national elements lest they stage a military coup against him.
4. To serve the Soviet Union and implement its orders to obstruct any peaceful settlement in the area, particularly since Damascus has become Moscow's satellite, in accordance with the treaty of friendship. Under this treaty, a Soviet landing operation by sea recently took place in Lebanon [as heard] to protect Al-Asad's regime.

It is high time for the sons of Arab Syria to put an end to Al-Asad's dangerous policy in Lebanon, a policy which has given Israel an excuse to intervene as a direct party in the Lebanese crisis, strike at the Lebanese revolution and obstruct the peace march. The sons of Syria must prove to the whole world that the Arabs, who waged the battle of crossing with Egypt in 1973, are capable of proceeding with it on the road of peace and of restoring the Arab rights in full.

AS-SAFIR CITED ON ISRAEL ATTACK ON JORDANIAN RADAR

NC301103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Beirut, 30 July (MENA)--Quoting Arab sources, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR today says that Israel destroyed a radar station in Jordan a few days before it raided the Iraqi nuclear reactor. The paper points out that Israeli planes have been flying through Jordanian air space almost daily, from the Al-'Aqabah the south to the town of Umm Qays in the north, and penetrating the Jordanian desert to the east since the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor on 7 June.

SAUDI PAPER REPORTEDLY CASTIGATES AHMAD JIBRIL

NC301806 Cairo MENA in English 1648 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Jul (MENA)--A Saudi newspaper lashed out today at the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [-General Command], describing its leader Ahmad Jibril as an agent for his masters in the Soviet intelligence and in their second headquarters at "Wheelus" base in Libya.

The newspaper "UKAZ" blamed the Palestinian National Council for agreeing to have this agent among the ranks of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. It said that Ahmad Jibril is an agent who is known for sowing the seeds of dissension. "Jibril is one of those who sold the Palestinian cause and is a staunch enemy of the cause, even more than Israel," the paper added. The Saudi newspaper does not rule out the possibility that Jibril and his front are violating the ceasefire which was recognised by the Palestine Liberation Organisation in order to give Israel the pretext to justify the annihilation of the Palestinian people.

In conclusion "UKAZ" urged the Palestinian movement to purge its ranks from [as received] the agents and to build up its strategy on non-surveillance to any one except for the interest of the Palestinian people.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 414

JN301643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jul (INA)--Our armed forces have inflicted grave losses on the Iranian regime's forces amounting to 780 dead and 14 tanks, 14 guns and 8 rocket launchers destroyed. Communique No 414 issued today by the Armed Forces General Command said that on 27 and 28 July the Persian enemy sustained well over 700 dead. The text of the communique is as follows:

Communique No 414 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With faith and resolution, our valiant victorious armed forces continued their activities in the theater of operations. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. As a result of our capable armed forces' blows, the ignorant enemy, during the battles on 27 and 28 July in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, sustained grave losses in life and equipment amounting to well over 700 dead and 13 tanks, 2 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 11 guns, 6 excavators and 8 rocket launchers destroyed.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area. Our units pounded the enemy concentration with various types of weapons, killing 36 and destroying 2 infantry positions, 1 gun and 1 stockpile of hardware.
C. Our units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan area, killing 27 and destroying 1 infantry position, 1 armored personnel carrier, 1 vehicle and 1 observation post.
D. Ten killed and one infantry position, one tank, two guns and two stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Dezful area.
E. Five killed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in the Sayf Sa'd zone.
F. One armored personnel carrier, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Shush area.
G. Two killed in the Mehran area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 780 dead and 5 infantry positions, 14 tanks, 4 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 14 guns, 6 excavators, 8 rocket launchers, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 18 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One troop carrier, two vehicles and one gun damaged.
C. This morning, the Persian enemy shelled the Khawr 'Abadallah with a heavy gun.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 July 1981

MILITARY COMMANDER ANALYZES RECENT BATTLE RESULTS

JN310930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--An Iraqi military commander has asserted that the Iraqi forces' control of the bridgeheads on the Karkheh (Al-'Amyah) River near Khafajiyah [Susangerd] has put them in a better military position from the mobilization and logistical aspects.

In a press statement here today, he said that the losses of the Persian forces which attacked the Iraqi forward units in the Khafajiyah region in the past few days amounted to 1,250 killed and 32 tanks, 27 vehicles and 10 excavators destroyed. He added that the enemy also lost 3 armored personnel carriers, 11 guns, several stockpiles of hardware, several missile launchers and 3 helicopters. Furthermore, many enemy positions were destroyed and burned.

The military commander, commander of the Usamah forces in the southern sector of the front, said that the Iraqi forces seized a large number of various serviceable weapons and a large quantity of war materiel. He explained that on the night of 26-27 July, a large Persian force of infantry and tanks attacked an Iraqi unit on the Karkheh (Al-'Amyah) River. It was hit hard and repulsed with various weapons and sustained heavy losses in lives and equipment.

The military commander pointed out that last Wednesday, the Iraqi units launched a counter-attack and engaged the enemy in a fierce battle in several locations. He asserted that the battle ended when the Iraqi soldiers gained control over the bridgeheads on the Karkheh (Al-'Amyah) River after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy amounting to more than 600 killed and 13 tanks, 3 armored personnel carriers, 3 vehicles, 11 guns and several missile launchers destroyed.

He said that the Iraqi forces' control over the bridgeheads have put them in a better military position from the mobilization and logistical aspects. The military position in Khafajiyah is now strong.

The Usamah forces commander stressed that President Saddam Husayn's presence among the Iraqi soldiers during the battle had a great effect in enhancing the fighters' enthusiasm and defeating the Persian enemy's forces.

INDUSTRY MINISTER RECEIVES USSR'S GRINEVSKIY

JN311025 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0950 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jul (INA)--Tahir Tawfiq, member of the Revolution Command Council and industry and minerals minister, met here today with Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The minister stressed the importance of developing Iraqi-Soviet relations proceeding from the friendship treaty signed between the two friendly states and in light of their mutual interest.

He reviewed the political, military and economic struggle being waged against imperialism and Iraq's intrinsic power in its confrontation of the imperialist and Zionist schemes, their ambitions in the Arab region and their support for the Iranian enemy.

Mr Grinevskiy affirmed his government's desire to develop the relations of friendship and technical and economic cooperation with Iraq in order to serve the two friendly countries' interests.

He praised Iraq's firm stand on liberation, resurgence and confrontation of the colonialist plots in the region.

He pointed out that the Zionist raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations means that Iraq has to shoulder new responsibilities toward the Arab world in its confrontation of imperialism and Zionism.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS SARKIS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC301239 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today met with the Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Aleksandr Soldatov, and discussed the current developments in Lebanon and the area.

After the 75-minute meeting the Soviet ambassador said that he explained to the president of the republic the Soviet position on the situation in and around Lebanon. He added: As you know, we consider that the ferocious Israeli aggression must be condemned by all peace-loving forces in the world and by all countries. He added: We also exchanged views with President Sarkis, and this exchange was very beneficial. He said: we pointed out to the president that we support Lebanon's unity, sovereignty and independence, and that we also support the imposition of the legitimate state authority over the whole Lebanese territory as effectively as possible. Asked whether the clarification of the Soviet position to President Sarkis was made in a written or oral message, the Soviet ambassador said: I conveyed to his excellency an oral message from Soviet officials.

Asked whether President Sarkis has asked for a specific stand by the Soviet Union at the UN Security Council where Lebanon's complaint is still pending, the ambassador said: This subject was not discussed in particular today, but the position of the Soviet Union at the Security Council is known, and I had explained it to His Excellency President Sarkis on 17 July when I met with him. This position is supporting the Lebanese initiative in the UN Security Council and measures to punish Israel. Asked about his opinion regarding the dogfight yesterday between Israeli and Syrian aircraft, the ambassador said: The air battle which took place yesterday is tantamount to an additional aggressive Israeli operation over Lebanon, and Israel has no right to carry out such an operation. According to international law, this operation is like any other aggression. Asked whether his country supports the cease-fire in the south, the ambassador said: Of course we support the cease-fire. And it would be better if this cease-fire is maintained.

PRIME MINISTER STRESSES NEED FOR NATIONAL ACCORD

FM310807 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 31 Jul 81 pp 14-17

[Interview of Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan by Farid al-Khatib in Beirut--date not given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: Are the guarantees which the Phalangist Party has given to the president of the republic regarding stopping dealings with Israel satisfactory to you and, consequently, to the Arabs?

AL-Wassan: We, together with the Arab brothers, resolutely and firmly demanded and still demand that the Phalangist Party break relations with Israel and finally settle the question of dealings with it. We believe that this is enevitable if a process of conciliation is to be embarked upon. This subject was the main stumbling block preventing the issues of conciliation being tackled in a drastic manner.

Apparently the Phalangist Party resolved the first part relating to the question of dealings with Israel in the statement it deposited with the president of the republic confirming the stands that have to be adopted in this regard. As for the practical part or the actual actions, they cannot be judged now and will have to wait for developments in the light of which they can be judged positively or negatively. Also, one should not make negative presumptions, particularly since an official assertion has been given to us, to both the Lebanese and the Arabs, that the question of [Phalangist] relations with Israel will be resolved.

I would say once again that no guarantees can be finally secured and strengthened without national accord. If the accord falters, negative stands and abnormal situations will prevail once again.

AL-HAWADITH: How can the army's role be developed in the furture?

Al-Wazzan: The army's role can be developed after developing the army structurally and morally. We adopt a firm stand on this. We are striving to achieve this objective so that the army will play its role. This is bound to happen one day through national accord. But in the present atmosphere of crisis, division and clashes the army's role will remain paralyzed, as is the role of the state in general. The army is a fundamental part of the state structure; it is strong if the state is strong and it is weak if the state's position is weak.

AL-HAWADITH: What do you expect from the Arab followup committee in addition to the achievement of a cease-fire?

Al-Wazzan: The cease-fire was only a necessary preparation and approach to the process of restoring the country to normalcy. Our major objective is to achieve national accord. As I have said before, national accord consists of two parts: One part is Lebanese and basically concerns Lebanon and the other part is Arab. When the followup committee was first set up it was placed at the disposal of the president of the republic in order to help him solve problems and issues in the Lebanese arena that are Arab in character and origin. The role of the Arab followup committee lies in dealing with these problems. We hope the committee will succeed in this role and will give Lebanon all the aid and assistance it needs to overcome the difficulties it has been facing so far.

MINISTER CALLS FOR OPENING FRONTS TO PLO

JN301003 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Jul (QNA)--Lebanese Information Minister Michel Iddih has affirmed that the south will only be saved from the Israeli attacks at the hands of the legitimate Lebanese Army. He expressed his government's determination to deploy the army in the south but with the approval of all the armed Lebanese and Palestinian sides in order to prevent a confrontation between these sides and the army.

In an interview with the UAE daily AL-ITTIHAD, published today, the Lebanese minister criticized what he called the Arab negligence vis-a-vis the situation in the south, a situation which he described as reaching the danger point.

The Lebanese minister called on the Arab nation to adopt a serious stand against Israel and to implement a unified strategy to protect the south and Lebanon as a whole and pointed out that this plan should encompass the various aspects and all the Arab states and that the PLO must participate in this plan.

In conclusion, Iddih called for opening all the Arab fronts to Palestinian fedayeen operations against Israel so that such operations will not be confined only to southern Lebanon.

IRANIAN SUPPORTERS OF BANI-SADR ARRIVE IN SOUTH

NC301801 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] A total of 150 Iranian supporters of the former Iranian president have arrived in southern Lebanon. They have set up their temporary headquarters in Al-Husayniyah-al-Ja'fariyah in Tyre.

The Iranian Embassy in Beirut had earlier alluded to the existance of cells composed of Bani-Sadr's supporters who are holding their meetings in the Khaldah area.

GASOLINE CRISIS WORSENS DAILY ACROSS COUNTRY

NC291947 Paris AFP in English 1928 GMT 29 Jul 81

[By Erwan Jourand]

[Excerpts] Beirut, 29 Jul (AFP)--Lebanon's fuel-shortage triggered by the cross-border bombing in mid-July has reached a critical state with five people reported dead so far in the panic for supplies.

The problem, which continues to deteriorate every day, resulted from the Israeli bombing of the Az-Zahrani oil refinery in southern Lebanon on July 17 and the hijacking of fuel supplies from the northern part of the country and Syria.

The situation, already buckling under the strains of war, has been aggravated even more by the resumption of shelling in Beirut and the Christian mountain area after almost a month of calm.

All over the country, war-weary Lebanese are lining up at the few service stations that have received fuel supplies. The heat, tension and the fact that many civilians carry arms has caused several fights to erupt, leaving five people dead so far. Members of the joint Palestinian-progressive militia armed with automatic pistols and revolvers have mounted guard at the open stations, one of which near the Beirut port even had two light tanks stationed outside. Hijacking scenarios are becoming more frequent. AN AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS reporter witnessed one in which a Mercedes-Benz filled with armed civilians hijacked an oil tank truck bound for the Mediterranean port of Sidon at the southern exit of Beirut.

In the north, the pro-Syrian militia of former President Sulayman Franjiyah has been blocking oil tank trucks heading south, reports said. The Lebanese Electric Company has also rationed supplies with a series of power cuts, forcing some companies, shops and bankers to a near standstill.

SYRIAN SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASHES IN ALEPPO

NC301544 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Several Syrian soldiers were killed and several others wounded in clashes between the Muslim Brotherhood and the special units in Aleppo and its suburbs. Extreme tension prevails in the besieged city of Hamah.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, members of the Muslim Brotherhood organization last Tuesday ambushed a Syrian special units patrol in (Bab an-Nayrib) locality in Aleppo and attacked it with handgrenades, killing six soldiers. Several members of the Muslim Brotherhood and civilians were wounded. On the Arraqqah road, north of Aleppo, Muslim Brotherhood members opened fire at a vehicle belonging to an oil exploration company, killing its driver and two engineers. In the (Bustan Kulayb) locality, while members of the Syrian intelligence were setting up a roadblock in the area, a Mercedes passed by and attacked the roadblock with machineguns and bombs, killing two members of the Syrian intelligence.

The information received by the Voice of Lebanon adds that military patrols and roadblocks manned by Syrian soldiers are evident all over Aleppo. The patrols warn the citizens through loudspeakers against staging any demonstrations during the celebration of 'Id al-Fitr, particularly after leaving the mosques. Yesterday evening Hamah was semi-isolated and deserted. Roadblocks by the Syrian intelligence and the special units were seen all over the area, particularly on the main road. This is at a time when machinegun fire is heard in the city.

TISHRIN SAYS SYRIA WILL CONFRONT ISRAELI PLANES

JN310706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] On the so-called Israeli security, TISHRIN says: The Syrian eagles' dogfight with Israeli planes in Lebanese airspace the day before yesterday demonstrates several things. First, it affirms Syria's standing strategic decision to confront Israeli planes and aggression anywhere and anytime and embodies the strong Arab Syrian stand on defending Arab right and protecting Arab airspace from Israeli belligerence. Second, it constitutes an utter rejection of the joint U.S.-Israeli decision to violate Arab territory and airspace, justifying such violation with strange and fantastic statements on the Israeli security theory.

The Arab rejection of this theory has long been established and is based on the fact that such a concept contradicts all the political, security and legal laws known by the individual of this age. Indeed, this was reiterated by President Hafiz al-Asad more than once and on more than one occasion. So long as this theory is rejected by the Arabs, as expressed by the Syrian decision, everything stemming from or appended to this theory is also rejected. Thus, Syria will not allow any practice--whether by Israel, the United States or any other side--if such a practice is based on the so-called Israeli security theory.

This means in effect that Lebanese and any Arab state's airspace will be closed to any hostile Israeli activity. Furthermore, and in accordance with the same concept, Arab territory will be closed to any Israeli or other aggression.

If the Israeli-U.S. determination to continue adopting such a theory has undergone no change, Syria also has its own security theory. However, contrary to the Israeli theory--which is based on a mirage--the Syrian theory is based on reality and facts.

TISHRIN affirms that Syria, which has achieved cohesion with the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national forces, considers any threat against the forces allied with it as a threat to its own security, just as it considers the violation of the sanctity of Lebanese airspace as a violation of the sanctity of its own airspace.

The Syrian forces in Lebanon need protection against the Israeli adventures. Syria is capable of--indeed, it insists on--protecting its forces with all available means.

It is this Syrian stand, which embodies the Arab will, that the United States, before Israel, should be aware of. The U.S. administration has permitted Israel to carry out its aggressive acts and intentionally ignored truths. It has made no reference whatsoever to the genocide carried out by Israel against the Arab Palestinian people. Indeed, the Reagan administration views the Israeli Air Force's reconnaissance flights and the aggressive operations in southern Lebanon as legitimate practices carried out in self-defense, which is based on the selfsame Israeli security theory. In the same manner, the United States justifies its custodianship of the world's peoples with the pretext of safeguarding the strategic U.S. interests.

TISHRIN concludes: The dogfight which took place in Lebanon's skies the day before yesterday was not the first, nor will it be the last. Syria's strategic decision is to confront Israeli planes in order to protect Lebanon and Syria and defend the Arab nation's issue.

DAMASCUS DISCUSSES ISRAELI RAIDS; SEES U.S. BIAS

JN301412 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Syrian aircraft yesterday morning confronted Israeli aircraft violating Lebanese airspace and downed one of them. One of our own aircraft was hit in that battle.

The airspace in which the dogfight took place is that of Lebanon, not Israel. That is to say that the presence of Israeli aircraft in that airspace was illegitimate and constituted an attack on the airspace of an independent, sovereign state, a member of the United Nations. The presence of these aircraft in Lebanese airspace was also a blatant violation of international law.

This new Israeli violation of Lebanese airspace follows the abominable crimes committed by Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian people for over 2 weeks. It also follows the U.S. announcement of the agreement of Menahem Begin's government to a cease-fire.

In the statement made by Menahem Begin on the dogfight, he reiterated Israel's insistence on continuing its attacks against the sanctity of Lebanese airspace and on considering that airspace to be an extension of its security. He said: Israel is forced to overfly Lebanese airspace.

What Israel allows itself to do and what it considers to be a necessity are not practiced by any other country in the world, with the exception of the United States, which carries out reconnaissance operations in the airspace of others, but not with the same impudence and insolence characterizing the behavior of Israel.

If one takes into consideration the threatening statements issued by the rulers and military figures of Israel over the past few days and links them to daily Israeli practices, one would conclude that Israel is insisting on turning Lebanon into a field of Israeli security and an extension of the influence and operational field of Israeli military activity. This is in contradiction with international law and is unacceptable on the Lebanese, Syrian, Arab and international levels.

Israel's violation of the sanctity of Lebanese airspace following its crimes and savage raids against Lebanon and the declaration of a cease-fire reveals how fragile that cease-fire is, as well as the purposes of the United States in encouraging an escalation and later pretending to halt it. It also reveals a U.S.-supported Israeli deliberation to increase tension in the Middle East, escalate the situation and keep the threat of war poised over the region.

The Israeli violation of the sanctity of Lebanese airspace, which came after Philip Habib's meeting with President Reagan and the Israeli ambassador in Washington, was deliberate. It could be part of the design to create a suitable atmosphere, referred to by Philip Habib, for his return to the region.

The statement made by White House spokesman Larry Speakes on the dogfight reveals the clear U.S. bias toward the Israeli aggressors. The statement contains no denunciation of the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese airspace. The statement classifies the aggressors against Lebanon and its defenders in the same category. It says: We call on all sides to adhere to self-discipline and not to repeat the incident.

Syria, as events have proved, cannot discipline itself in defending its safety and security and the safety and security of Lebanon and the Arab nation, nor can it discipline itself in confronting the Israeli aggressors. This is a Syrian decision that was declared by President Hafiz al-Asad and there is no going back on it.

The eagles of the Syrian Air Force are carrying out this decision with bravery, courage and capability. The sacrifices which they may offer do not count here. What counts is that the heroes of the Syrian Armed Forces will not allow the Israeli aggressors and their U.S. masters to turn the Arab homeland into an American ranch. They will not allow U.S.-Israeli designs to impose a settlement of servility and surrender. If some of those in Washington believe that military pressure and threats can affect Syria's stands and decisions, they are very mistaken. Their envoy Habib saw for himself that Syria does not talk with, argue with or receive anyone under pressure or threats of attack. The Israeli attacks are not new. However, what is new is that these attacks will be confronted with the necessary firmness. Its authors will pay a dear price in the present and an even dearer price in the future.

ATH-THAWRAH ON LEBANESE, PALESTINIAN STANDS

JN300805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled "The Arab Syrian Army's Feast," ATH-THAWRAH says: The army which was founded on commitment to its nation's issues is that same Arab Syrian Army that is renowned for its pan-Arab goals, Arab course of struggle and pan-Arab ideological formation. Just as the army was founded on its defense of the Arab nation's pan-Arab issues, so it often found itself to be the Arab army with a unique pan-Arab stand, an army distinguished by its forward position and absolute commitment to the defense of Arab security, since it considers any danger threatening the Arab nation's east or west as a threat to all the Arabs. Thus, Arab Syria's army was, still is and will always be the Arab revolution's major power and decisionmaker, which ultimately implements the decision encompassed in the slogan that is considered the basic criterion for every stand--the pan-Arabism of the battle--a slogan which transformed Syria's Army into a reality and was actually implemented on the Arab nation's map through confrontation of the racist Zionist invasion and challenge.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: The stand of the Syrian people and army on complete commitment to the Palestinian issue is such that it is considered the crux of the Arabs' national issues and Arab Palestine is considered only Arab in identity, territory and people as well as the southern part of Syria. Therefore, not an inch of its land will be relinquished. Nor will any of the Palestinian people's rights be relinquished. And so we say that Syria's commitment to the liberation of Palestinian land and protection of the Palestinian people is the same as its commitment to the protection of Arab Syrian territory and people. The Syrian people and the army are wise and aware that the leadership does not distinguish between their stand in the trenches of battle and confrontation and their Arab and international political stand, since the two stands are very closely interrelated. Indeed, each stand serves the other and derives from each other the strength and ability to act and influence.

It was as a result of Syria's struggle and its army's strength and influence in the battle trenches that the Palestinian cause achieved political victory in both the Arab and international arenas and was recognized by the majority of world states and popular revolutionary organizations.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: The Arab Syrian stand on Lebanon is safeguarding the unity of Lebanon's people and territory, giving support and backing to the Palestinian revolution and preventing any world state, whatever its means and capabilities, from plotting against the unity of Lebanon, jeopardizing its security and stability or attempting to encircle the Palestinian revolution. This was the stand adopted by Syria. Indeed, Syria defined such a stand within the right framework through its political, military and economic struggle.

'ASTONISHMENT' EXPRESSED OVER U.S. ANNOUNCEMENT

TA301948 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Astonishment was expressed in Jerusalem this evening regarding the remarks of the State Department's spokesman in Washington that the U.S. administration has noted that Israel does not regard the attack on the bus near Ma'ale Hahamisha as a violation of the cease-fire. Our political correspondent notes that Jerusalem regarded these remarks as fundamentally groundless [mufrah] because Israel's position is that it had never agreed to a cease-fire with terrorists.

The prime minister's office today announced that it regards the attack with severity and it would react to it at its own propitious time. The State Department's announcement sharply denounced the attack on Ma'ale Hahamisha.

BEGIN EXPECTED TO PRESENT CABINET ON 4 AUG

TA302116 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] At the end of the meeting this evening at the prime minister's residence, Mr Begin's office announced that the meeting concluded with the founded assumption that he would be able to present the new Cabinet next Tuesday morning. Correspondent Razi Barqay reports that at the meeting the prime minister said that the religious affairs portfolio would indeed remain with the National Religious Party if it is still interested in it.

After the meeting, Minister Yosef Burg told our correspondent that he was convinced that the NRP would appoint him minister of religious affairs. Burg reiterated that he would not agree to any compromise on the matter.

Our correspondent notes that Tami has not yet withdrawn its opposition to Dr Burg's appointment. However, it appears that the Likud is now looking for a way to compensate Tami for the loss of this portfolio. Aharon Uzan may be appointed deputy minister.

Correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that earlier Dr Burg told the members of Agudat Yisra'el that he would assist them in the coalition negotiations in exchange for their support of the NRP's demand to receive the religious affairs portfolio. Agudat Yisra'el and the NRP decided to consult legal experts and find a formula on the question of the amendment to the law of return which would be acceptable to all parties. The decision of the Council of Torah Sages is awaited on the matter. The council will convene on 2 August to decide whether to accept the version proposed by Mr Begin. It appears that Agudat Yisra'el will demand that the prime minister stipulate a definite time for his undertaking to amend the law.

34 ARAB PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED FOR FESTIVAL

TA291819 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Israel is releasing 34 Arab prisoners tomorrow to mark the Muslim festival 'Id al-Fitr. This was announced by the Israeli delegation to the Israel-Egypt joint commission set up in the wake of the peace treaty. Of the 34 convicts, 12 were serving jail terms for security offenses. In addition, the sentences of 40 prisoners are being reduced; 32 of them were convicted on security offenses. All the prisoners involved are from the Gaza Strip. The Israeli decision was in response to a request from Egypt.

LIBYA

U.S. DISTORTION OF ANTI-AL-QADHDHAFI PLAN REPORTED

LD310606 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] The American paper the Washington POST, which has close links with CIA departments, said on 28 July that the American terrorist subversive operation which had caused a scandal in the White House was not directed against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, as it alleges, but against Mauritania.

Commenting on the report published by the American paper, the JANA political editor said: This is a further attempt by the American administration to distort the facts with a view to concealing the truth of its aggressive directions and its flagrant stance against the leader of the revolution. But it is a fully exposed attempt and does not require much trouble to reveal its hypocrisy, lies and so forth. The entire world's public opinion was aware of it in advance.

He said that the United States cannot possibly absolve itself of its clear involvement in this terrorist operation. Its agent and representative, the leader of the Sudan, preceded it in all arenas by revealing this at the press conference he held in Alexandria during his recent meeting with his partner in treason, the ruler of Egypt. It is now trying through its various propaganda media and through its representatives and agents to deny its criminal terrorist plan against the leader of the revolution. By so doing it is formally asserting that it had laid down its terrorist plan against the leader of the revolution, which it intended to execute by means of its tools and traitorous symbols in the region.

The entire world's public opinion is now convinced that the United States, which has treacherously murdered a large number of revolutionary leaders, does not hesitate in practicing terrorism, which it has carried out with relish. This is to enable it to lay down a terrorist plan that is directed at the leader of the revolution, who has resisted the United States and exposed to the world its terrorist stands, shameful political conduct and conspiratorial policy against the freedom of nations to the world.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED ON MIDEAST ISSUES

NC301310 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 30 Jul (MENA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stressed that President Anwar as-Sadat's peace initiative has achieved undeniable results and that one of the fruits of these results was the [Israeli] evacuation from Sinai. In an interview, to be published in the weekly magazine AL-MUSAWWAR Friday, he said that he cannot imagine an Arab state asking Egypt to reject the evacuation of Sinai and return to the Arab rank.

Speaking about the question of the new Sudanese port on the Mediterranean, President Numayri said that the idea emerged during President as-Sadat's visit to Sudan last May.

Answering a question about whether Egypt will have a port in Sudan, President Numayri said: The question between us and Egypt was not one of give and take. The Sudanese port in Egypt was not a deal and Sudan has its doors open in Egypt's favor.

Asked about his initiative for Arab conciliation between Egypt and the Arabs and whether the Arab climate was suitable now, President Numayri affirmed that the climate was good for this move in spite of what was being said.

He outlined that the differences and divisions have resulted in: 1) fragmenting and splitting the Arab rank; 2) each Arab state was feeling that the Arabs have become incapable of decisionmaking; 3) differences arising even among the rejectionist states, with Iraq withdrawing from their ranks while Syria and Libya have been supplying arms to Iran, just as Israel was doing; 4) the PLO has realized that the rejectionist states were of no help. Rather, some Arab states attacked the PLO, such as Jordan, Syria and even Lebanon. The only state left was Yemen.

Asked if there was a possibility for conciliation between Sudan and the PLO, President Numayri said: This is a delicate question. I am not against the Palestintian people, for whom we fought and will fight whenever the need arises. My differences are with the PLO's leadership for persistently interfering in the domestic affairs of the Arab states, particularly the Sudan.

Asked which of the Arab states he will begin his move for Arab conciliation with, President Numayri said: With Saudi Arabia because it works for the interest of the Arabs, not for personal aims, and is the key to the moderate states. It will also be possible to talk to the Gulf states' council, which includes Saudi Arabia.

Asked about the danger of the Libyan threat toward Sudan, President Numayri said: The Libyan military threat will not shake a single hair on our head. If the Libyan forces attacked Sudan they will find their graves there. Sudan was not like Tunisia. The danger from Al-Qadhdhafi lies in his training of mercenaries who are bribed to enter Sudan acorss its long border, where infiltration cannot be prevented.

President Numayri said: Al-Qadhdhafi began using boobytraps to create a state of alarm in the Sudanese streets, where his agents would hurl time bombs in the shape of pens, watches or pieces of chocolate. I believe these boobytraps were unethical acts of treachery because they hurt innocent people. Al-Qadhdhafi exercised this for some time in Egypt, where saboteurs would blow up a railcar or a hotel lavatory.

Asked if he would go to Tripoli if the African summit conference convenes there, President Numayri replies: I cannot express an opinion now. I see that there are fresh opportunities for rectifying the African resolution [to convene the next OAU summit in Tripoli]. I believe that one such opportunity lies in keeping Al-Qadhdhafi from assuming the African chairmanship for 1 year. For this reason, I believe that the meeting will not be held in Tripoli. However, should it be held there, it would be a conference at the ambassadorial level. I shall struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi to the last bullet (talqah), because he is the enemy of Africa, the Arabs and mankind everywhere.

Asked his opinion about the Nonaligned Conference which is to convene in Baghdad in 1982, President Numayri said that nonalignemnt has become alignment since Castro assumed its [the Nonaligned Movement] chairmanship following the Havans conference. We do not have great interest in this conference nor do we expect much good from it now that the nonaligned bloc has become aligned to Moscow and has departed from the principles in which we have believed since Bandung a quarter of century ago.

President Numayri then discussed the American role in Africa, especially now that it has become obvious that the Soviet Union is coordinating with Libya inside Africa. He said that the United States will play a role in supporting the African states' development so as to remove the specter of need, but the biggest problem is that some African governments are not interested in development and some African rulers regard the aid given to their states as their own private property.

About the meeting of the Nile Basin littoral states, President Numayri said: We are preparing the invitations, which must be preceded by deciding on its venue and agenda. We will propose establishing close cooperation among the Nile states. The seeds of this cooperation existed 2 years ago between Egypt and Sudan, when the Nile Waters Exploitation Authority was set up.

Asked about the reasons for delaying the Nile states meeting, President Numayri said: Some of the Nile states have relations with the Soviets. With pressure from the Soviets, these states stir up illegal matters that are cloaked in legality.

Regarding the political differences between Egypt and Ethiopia and whether these differences are hindering the Nile states meeting, President Numayri said: I can say that efforts are being made to settle all the differences in the area among Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Egypt. These efforts are proceeding toward success and they will achieve their fruits with patience and openmindedness.

TUNISIA

GUIGA EXPLAINS ARRESTS OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMISTS

LD310810 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Driss Guiga, minister of the interior, held a press conference today at the ministry. He devoted his press conference to the recent arrests among the ranks of the extremist Islamic trend [movement]. The minister pointed out that the arrests which took place on [word indistinct] of July which included 61 persons, including 1 woman, came as a result of incidents which took place in Masakin and Qaltah. On 17 July Masakin witnessed incidents in the town's new mosque, where an imam was installed according to Sunni and national laws. Those performing prayers found themselves facing a group of people who called for the dismissal of the imam and his replacement by another imam. They claimed that they did not approve of him and that they approved of another imam.

The minister noted that though this incident might appear simple, it has far-reaching implications to the security of the citizens, the freedom of the worshippers and the safety of the religious institutions protected by the state. The minister of the interior stressed that such actions were unacceptable to any system which depends on public freedom and the constitution as a basis for peaceful and orderly coexistence among citizens. He then noted that this group could carry out such practices and empower itself to dismiss this person or install that person if its actions were not halted promptly.

Driss Guiga reported that this group was affiliated with organizations whose slogan is religious. However, their aims, deeds and positions are political. He added: We initially believed that those people were only concerned with trying to do good and to shun evil and encourage the citizens to follow the faith. However, little by little matters began to crystalize, especially since last November when the student arena witnessed serious and undesirable incidents which became violent. He added: It became apparent that this group was the one which introduced the violence and which opposed efforts to settle the students' problem by using moral and material terrorist methods.

The minister pointed out that these people proceeded with their action up to the month of April, when demonstrations were organized [words indistinct] under the command of the group itself, and also trouble in schools [was fomented]. Then other matters, which were concealed, emerged. This included the use of some houses for clandestine meetings, issuing orders to students to burn, destroy and use violence in attacks.

He said: Those apprehended during these actions exposed a clandestine organization which was founded in (Mallubah) in 1979 and headed by a (?secretary) with subdivisions of consultative, regional and workers councils, as well as provincial agents, whose purpose it was to carry out operations against public institutions with a view toward subverting the regime.

The minister of the interior then recalled the incidents which occurred in the faculty of law where the dean was (?martyred). The arrests that followed at that time did not include all those who took part in these actions. Driss Guiga pointed out that recently the remaining members of the group, who were in hiding in Sousse, were arrested. Those arrested included their leader, who was at the national command [al-qiyadah al-qawmiyah], while thirty of them are still at large.

The minister of the interior dealt with the incidents of Manzil Bourguiba, during which slogans were raised which had nothing whatsoever to do with the General Union of Tunisian Workers and during which 60 policemen were injured. The policemen were taken by surprise by these actions, which had no other purpose than to cause chaos in the country.

He said: Then we began to think seriously about apprehending those people and exposing them to Tunisian public opinion. This is because there is a big difference between calling for doing good and shunning evil and between inciting youth, especially the teenagers; forcing the worshippers to listen to their sermons, which have nothing to do with religion; and preventing the Muslims from praying in some mosques on the grounds that they are not real Muslims. The minister went on to say: Though we have arrested those hiding behind religion for the attainment of political ends, we did not arrest them because of their ideas but because of their actions and practices, which advocate violence and which are a threat to the safety of the citizens, and also because of their innovations, which are like those of all extremist Islamic movements that have no objective other than to create sedition and confusion among the ranks of Muslims.

Driss Guiga pointed out that this group has contacts with foreign quarters, without naming any specific country, as a leaflet was found indicating its sympathy--indeed, its contact, with quarters which have expansionist aims. Driss Guiga concluded by saying that investigations of these persons would not take more than 2 weeks, after which they will be referred to court.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

DACKO APPOINTS MEMBERS OF SPECIAL TRIBUNAL

AB302026 Paris AFP in French 1734 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Bangui, 30 Jul (AFP)--CAR President David Dacko has appointed by decree members of the Special Tribunal charged with trying plotters of the 14 July attack in Bangui. He made the appointments on Thursday before leaving for Brazzaville, where he intends to explain to his Congolese counterpart the aim of the exceptional measures taken by his government.

This tribunal, set up 18 July, is composed of 15 members (civilian and military) with a chairman, 2 magistrates and a government commissioner.

Also, the CAR head of state has, by decree, promoted several officers to higher ranks while the national army has been vested with all powers in the maintenance of order following the 14 July attack in which 3 people died and 32 were wounded in a Bangui movie theater.

Accordingly, the CAR Army chief of staff, Lt Gen Andre Kolingba, becomes general, the highest rank in the CAR Army. Furthermore, the following officers have been promoted to the rank of lieutenant general: Colonels Alphonse Mbaikoua, deputy chief of staff of the CAR Army; Abel Nado, of the operational intervention regiment; Sylvestre Yangongo, of the support regiment; and Paul [name indistinct] of the air force.

These promotions, observers in Bangui say, are justified by the loyalty which the armed forces demonstrated during the events which followed the 14 July attack.

Two weeks after this attack, calm prevailed. In the CAR capital, anxiety and fear have disappeared. Searches and identification operations have ceased. [ord indistinct] the streets are once again congested and the three movie theaters in Bangui operate normally.

The dance halls, the cafes and the night clubs, which were deserted a few days earlier, now seem to have resumed their usual activities.

However, the Bangui-Mpoko Airport is still closed to night flights and the security forces are continuing their investigations. Several arrests have been made in Bangui and Bouar (in the northeast of the country) where the French military contingent is stationed, it was pointed out.

Finally, observers note that the president fulfilled the people's expectations when he replaced Jacques Serre, a French administrator and secretary general of the Presidency of the Republic, with Mr Danzi, a university official.

THE GAMBIA

REPORTAGE ON COUP D'ETAT, SENEGALESE COUNTERMOVES

Dictatorship Planned

AB301430 Paris AFP in French 1349 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 30 Jul (AFP)--Radio Gambia has announced that the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party is one of the main objectives of the National Revolutionary Council which took power in Banjul on Thursday. The radio explained that this party will organize a revolutionary socialism which will lead to a socialist society.

According to the radio, the new rulers want to introduce strict economic controls in order to achieve a completely independent national economy and social equality. These options are in total contradiction to the orientation of the former regime headed by Sir Dawda Jawara and his Progressive People's Party (PPP) and which practiced liberalism and a multiparty system without any restrictions.

The PPP, which had been in power since 1962, already went through a dangerous period last year. At the end of October, Banjul broke off diplomatic relations with Libya, which it accused of training young Gambians in its camps. Twenty-four hours later, 400 Senegalese soldiers were dispatched to Gambia at the Gambian Government's request to counter any destabilization attempt. At that time, Gambia seemed to already be on the verge of a coup d'etat.

These events had been preceded by a series of incidents like the assassination of Emmanuel Mahoney, deputy commander of the Field Force (a gendarmerie force which constitutes the nation's only army), and the setting on fire of a yacht belonging to President Dawda Jawara. The departure of the Senegalese troops on 9 November followed shortly after by the signing of the new Senegalese-Gambian military assistance agreement left Gambia alone with its internal problems.

Gambia, a small 11,295-square-km country with 600,000 inhabitants, is completely encircled by Senegalese territory. Like all the nonoil-producing Sahelian countries, it particularly feels the effects of the world crisis. Agriculture (which involves the cultivation of peanuts) has experienced a very difficult period because of drought. The incomes from the tourist industry have diminished because the Scandinavian countries--the main clients of the Gambian tourist industry--have been hit by recession. Even trade and smuggling activities with the neighboring countries--which provided important revenues to Gambia--have decreased because of the bad economic situation of these countries.

These difficulties, which are felt by the people, led to demonstrations against the high cost of living in Banjul during the past few weeks. An undertone of competition which bore the germs of destabilization was developing. This competition was encouraged by the Gambian constitution which bans all civil servants from becoming parliamentarians. Now, to be a member of the government or head of state, one has first of all to be elected to Parliament. Since most of the high-ranking cadres in Gambia are civil servants, the consequence is that this system hindered them from performing essential state functions and encouraged a competition which borrows revolutionary vocabulary and methods. This was the case with the Movement for Justice in Africa, which was banned by the government last October and two of whose leaders were recently sentenced to a fine after their arrest, and with the Gambia Socialist Revolutionary Party, which has also been banned.

Apart from these political parties, there also existed some opposition elements who had not been identified by the Gambian police and who periodically distributed tracts since 1977. These 30-page pamphlets, which were veritable tracts against the PPP regime, called themselves Voice of the People, Voice of the Future.

One is led to believe that these pamphlets were issued by some high-ranking officials of the Jawara regime who were displeased because they were ignored.

The Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party, whose members share the control of the new regime with members of the Field Force, was one of the clandestine opposition movements. It was completely unknown until Thursday's coup d'etat.

Senegalese Intervention

PA310205 Paris AFP in English 0132 GMT 81

[Excerpt] London, 31 Jul (AFP)--Senegalese troops intervened in Gambia last night to put down an "insurrection" after fighting during the day in which an unspecified number of people died, Gambia's high commissioner (ambassador) in Britain reported here late last night.

High Commissioner Abdullah Boojang said the Senegalese forces went in after Gambia's President Sir Dawda Jawara made a personal appeal for help in a phone call from here to Senegal's President Abdou Diouf after a revolutionary council had seized power.

Sir Dawda, who was here for Wednesday's royal wedding, asked that Senegal act in accordance with a military assistance agreement which the two West African neighbors signed late last year.

Sir Dawda hoped to fly straight back to Banjul "if the situation improves", and otherwise would return to his capital in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, the high commissioner said. [sentence as received]

Mr Boojang said most of Gambia's Field Force (army) and police had remained loyal to Sir Dawda's government.

Informed sources in Dakar confirmed that Senegalese units had started moving in to Banjul by air last night, with a number of planes making several flights.

Gambia's state radio had announced early in the day that power had been seized by a 12-member Supreme Revolutionary Council which intended to form a "dictatorship of the proletariat" under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party.

The council leader was named as Kukl Samba Sanyang, of a clandestine group called the Socialist and Revolutionary Labor Party. The council's eight other civilians belonged to the party. The remaining three council members are from the military field force, the radio said.

During the day the radio accused the Jawara government of nepotism, tribalism, corruption and social injustice. It referred to food supply problems. It announced suspension of the constitution, the dissolution of Parliament, and a ban on all other political parties.

Late in the evening, in a French-language broadcast, it said that a Senegalese Armed Forces contingent was intervening in Gambia's affairs, without specifying whether it was referring to troop movements at the frontier or to an actual incursion. The radio then went off the air.

The Field Force [word indistinct] 3,500 men. There are a further [few words indistinct] the police. The Field Force was set up by British officers before the tiny enclave's independence from Britain in February 1965 and has staged joint maneuvres with British troops every 3 years since. A British officer was the commander until last year. The same year the Gambian deputy commander, Emmanuel Mahoney, was assassinated by a trooper. The killing, along with other incidents, fueled growing unrest. At the end of October, Sir Dawda had to call on Senegalese troops for the first time to help him ward off a threatened coup.

Jawara in Dakar

AB310935 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, July 31 (AFP)--Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara arrived here today on the first stage of his attempt to regain control of his country following yesterday's rebellion by left-wing elements.

Sir Dawda had hoped to fly direct from London to the Gambian capital of Banjul, but reports of fighting going on around the airport apparently made it unsafe for his Senegalese Government Boeing 727 to land.

The fighting was between the rebels, who claimed on Gambian radio yesterday to have the backing of the paramilitary Gambian Field Force, and Senegalese troops who intervened by air last night under a military assistance pact signed last year with the Gambia. The Senegalese were reported to be battling their way from the airport to Banjul itself--which is on an island at the mouth of the River Gambia--but key bridges were still held by the rebels.

The reports seemed to contradict confident assertions by Sir Dawda and his high commissioner (ambassador) in London that troops loyal to the government were still holding out and were in control of the capital.

After his arrival at a military base here away from curious eyes, Sir Dawda was scheduled to hold a press conference later today at the palace of Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

Dakar radio today mentioned for the first time yesterday's rebellion in the Gambia, which is bordered on three sides by Senegal. The radio said that Senegalese troops had intervened at the personal request of Sir Dawda to Mr Diouf.

The Gambian radio, which is in rebel hands, resumed transmitting today. It went off the air last night after broadcasting in French that Senegalese troops were interfering in Gambian affairs.

The radio called on all members of the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to condemn the Senegalese action.

Today the radio, which is situated in the centre of Banjul, retransmitted yesterday's proclamation that a 12-member Revolutionary Council had taken control after toppling the Jawara Government with the help of the 500-man Field Force. The council consisted of three field force members and nine civilians from the underground Socialist Revolutionary Labor Party headed by Kukli Samba Sanyang, the radio added. Parliament was said to be dissolved, the constitution suspended and other political parties banned.

Troops in Banjul

AB311152 Paris AFP in French 1129 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 31 Jul (AFP)--Senegalese troops have almost taken over complete control of the Gambian capital of Banjul, it has been learned from reliable sources in Dakar this morning. The Senegalese units carried out an airborne operation in Gambia last night at the request of President Dawda K. Jawara, whose regime was overthrown in a coup d'etat the previous night.

After landing at the Undum Airport, the Senegalese soldiers made their way to the capital, which is situated about 15 km from the airport.

Appeal to Guinea, USSR

AB311200 Paris AFP in French 1145 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 31 Jul (AFP)--The Supreme Revolutionary Council, which toppled Gambian President Dawda Jawara on Thursday, today appealed to comrades in Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and the Soviet Union to help it resist the Senegalese aggression.

In a communique broadcast by Radio Gambia and monitored in Dakar, the Council added that the Senegalese troops have already occupied almost half of the Gambian territory and are killing innocent civilians.

Rebels Seize Hostages

AB311254 Paris AFP in English 1250 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Dakar, 31 Jul (AFP)--The authors of yesterday's coup d'etat in Gambia today took 10 people including eight children hostage and threatened to kill them if invading Senegalese troops did not withdraw, Radio Gambia reported.

Among the 10 was the Senegalese secretary-general of a joint Gambia-Senegalese committee set up to pave the way for a proposed merger between the two West African states.

UPPER VOLTA

ZERBO MEETS PRESS, DISCUSSES IN-COUNTRY TOUR

AB301405 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The head of state, Col Saye Zerbo, last week toured two of our country's administrative districts--the Sahel and the North-Central Districts.

In addition to assessing the economic potentialities of the two districts, the chairman of the Military Committee of Recovery and National Progress [CMRPN] met thousands of our fellow citizens whom he reminded about the objectives of the movement of 21 November 1980 [when President Lamizana was overthrown]. These objectives are unity and hard work to ensure that the development of the Upper Voltan citizenry does not continue to be wishful thinking or the subject of hollow speeches. The head of state met with the mass media organizations yesterday afternoon in order to make a report on the results of his tour. After his statement, our colleagues Emmanuel Bido of the National Radio and Beatrice (Koutanpa) of the national newspaper asked Col Saye Zerbo to talk again about the vital problems of the two districts which include drought, shortage of food and brush fires. The head of state took this opportunity to announce that he will also tour other regions.

[Begin recording] The military committee is determined to face our country's true problems. It is therefore normal that as the president, I should visit the regions to see the conditions in which our people live. The MPRPN wants to be well acquainted with the daily realities in all parts of our country. [passage indistinct]

I noted during my tour the inefficiency and indifference of the services in charge of distributing grains to the people of these areas. The complaints of the peoples of the north-central and Sahel Districts concerned primarily the lack of water during the dry season, as well as the lack of schools and dispensaries. There is also the problem of a shortage of cadres. There is a shortage of food; the peasants at this moment need a lot of food in order to be able to work on their farms. Despite this situation, we saw that the people are determined to combat underdevelopment. Everywhere we went, we noticed a general determination to overcome the difficulties facing these areas.

For example, we saw some schools and food storage sheds which had been constructed by the local people themselves [words indistinct]. All the administrative buildings were constructed by the local people who are motivated by great zeal. That was why, through me, the CMRPN expressed complete satisfaction as well as confidence in the future of our country. We have affirmed that we will do everything to find solutions to each of these problems as soon as possible. This is not an empty verbal assurance.

Throughout my tour, I often repeated that the CMRPN does not intend to work alone and in isolation, but with the cooperation of all our people [words indistinct]. Everywhere I went, I called for unity and understanding and condemned the artificial divisions created by the former politicians in order to achieve their personal ambitions. It was with great satisfaction that I witnessed the reconciliation of the (?traditional rulers) of Kaya District [words indistinct] who have now decided to work together for the well-being of all instead of engaging in fruitless quarrels. This reconciliation was the most beautiful gift offered to the CMRPN. I fervently hope that this beautiful example of a union of hearts in Kaya District will be rapidly followed by all Upper Voltan citizens, who are aware of the fact that there cannot be development without national unity.

I also took the opportunity of the tour to thank all the international organizations and the friendly countries for the priceless assistance they have always accorded our country, and particularly to the people of the Sahel region who are suffering from natural calamities. We shall always be grateful to them for their constant assistance to the Sahel people, who are again suffering from the effects of drought. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

ANGOLA

MPLA APPEALS FOR REINFORCED AID, SOLIDARITY

LD302128 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] [passage indistinct] This situation of undeclared war is the result of the bellicose and terrorist policies of Pretoria, which is seeking, among other things, to subdue and intimidate the Angolan people as well as to destablize the sovereign state of the People's Republic of Angola and the progressive countries of this region, despite the fact that these countries have repeatedly expressed their wish to peacefully build their own lives and most appropriate social organizations.

It is therefore clear that the intransigence displayed by the Pretoria regime and the military and economic support it is being lent by the Western countries, which hypocritically condemn this regime in the various international forums, are essentially the basic cause of the present instability and lack of security in southern Africa.

This persistence and intransigence on the part of Pretoria in its aggression against sovereign neighboring countries, however, is nothing but a flagrant expression of the apartheid rulers' failure to contain their internal contradictions and the momentum of the Namibian people's liberation struggle. With their actions they are merely trying to deceive public opinion as to the real parties involved in conflict, by seeking to internationalize the growing contradiction being felt in their own midst. It has been proved that the capability, energy and, above all, the magnitude of riposte on the part of an attacked country cannot be curbed by escalating aggression or by intensifying injustice but rather by removing the causes which in the first place prompted such a riposte, and thus reestablish legality and mutual respect.

Faced with the criminal acts orchestrated by the apartheid regime in collusion with the new U.S. administration and its Western henchmen, the Angolan people will riposte, as they have done so far, with all the strength required by the present circumstances.

It will be recalled that quite recently, at its eighth session, and bearing in mind what has just been said, the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party called on the Angolan people, particularly the party members, to exercise constant vigilance and increasingly engage themselves in their own tasks. It further recommends utmost austerity and priority use of the means available in the tasks of defense of the motherland and in the combat against liberalism, disorganization and indiscipline.

To help a country which is the victim of an aggression to rebuild its national territory by helping it to strengthen its power to riposte to latent or actual aggressions is the duty of all those who love peace, freedom and progress and above all, a moral duty which nobody should shirk.

All the success achieved by the Angolan people during their struggle has always had a magnificent echo throughout the world and real support and solidarity have been expressed by all those in the world who love freedom and justice.

Based on this principle, the MPLA Central Committee has appealed for a reinforcement of the assistance and solidarity of all African, socialist and nonaligned countries in the adoption of concrete measures against the aggression of which the progress, freedom and peace-loving Angolan people are the target.

To this end, the Central Committee has also alerted the democratic forces and all committees of support throughout the world.

The Angolan people's desire for peace remains firm, and with the assistance of other friendly peoples and governments they will continue to show the revolutionary determination acquired and consolidated during the years of their national liberation struggle.

CUBAN COSMONAUT SPEAKS AT CEREMONY IN VIANA

FL301456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 30 Jul 81

[Text] Luanda--Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, the first Latin American cosmonaut, has said that the great geographic distance between Cuba and Angola did not prevent the indestructible unity of their peoples in the struggle for progress.

Colonel Tamayo Mendez visited a national automobile construction and assembly company located in the municipality of Viana, some 20 km southeast of Luanda, which builds light buses and automobiles in cooperation with (Ikalus), a Hungarian company.

After the cosmonaut toured the company installations, a political-cultural ceremony was held. It was attended by workers and peasants of the area.

Tamayo Mendez, the sole speaker at the ceremony, noted the great influence of Africa in the formation of the Cuban nationality. He added that he considers himself as much a son of the African Continent as of Latin America. In view of this, he said, I also consider myself to be the first African cosmonaut.

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC CALLS FOR ALLIANCE AGAINST WHITE DOMINATION

EA302154 Dar es Salaam in English to central and southern Africa 1600 GMT 29 Jul 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam--The African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa has called for the indestructible alliance with all the leading revolutionary forces of South Africa to defend the liberation cause of their country.

In a statement to salute the 60th anniversary of the South African Communist Party, SACP, tomorrow, the ANC said the alliance of all sections amongst the oppressed and other truly democratic forces was necessary for the revolution to destroy white domination in apartheid South Africa.

The statement said: United by common hatred of the oppressors and dedicated to the destruction of all forms of exploitation of man by man, the people of South Africa can stand together to defeat the enemy.

ANC stated in its statement that the mass mobilization and the armed actions of the people in which many enemy installations have been destroyed demonstrated that no amount of political and ideological subversion on the part of the enemy and their apologies will ever weaken the revolutionary alliance of all progressive forces.